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requested to send their names and addresses to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C. Full directions for making the census and blank forms for the report will be forwarded in time to permit well considered plans to be formulated before the time for actual field work. As the Bureau has no funds available for the purpose, it must depend on the services of voluntary observers.

Very truly yours,

E. W. NELSON,
Assistant Chief, Biological Survey.
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1915.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

HANDBOOK OF BIRDS | OF THE | WESTERN UNITED STATES | including the Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific Slope, and | Lower Rio Grande Valley | by | FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY | with thirty-three full-page plates by | Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and over six hundred cuts in the text | Fourth edition, revised | [design] | Boston and New York | Houghton, Mifflin Company | The Riverside Press Cambridge | 1914. Pp. li+570, pls. I-XXXVI, 2 diagrams and 601 figs. in text. (Our copy received December 12, 1914.)

The appearance of the fourth edition, revised, of Mrs. Bailey's *Handbook* is a sufficient attest to its popularity and usefulness. To the average student of birds in the western United States this is the only satisfactory handbook available, and teachers in schools and colleges give it wide use in the classroom and laboratory.

Revision in the present edition consists in the elimination of all the local lists (pages xlili-lxxxii of the original edition, 40 in all) of the original text, the succeeding parts of the introduction being brought forward and repaged to fill the gap, and in the addition of fifty-nine pages (485-544) of new material. This new matter covers the following subjects: "Changes in nomenclature made by the nomenclature committee of the American Ornithologists' Union, 1902-1913" (2 pages), "Species to be added" (3½ pages, with a brief description of each added form), "Species to be eliminated" (½ page), "Birds of the western United States in the nomenclature of the 1910 check-list" (4½ pages, giving the A. O. U. number, the scientific and vernacular names and the range condensed by the extensive use of abbreviations), and "Books of reference" (6 2/3 pages, supplemental to the original list printed on pp. xliv-xlix of the amended introduction). Thus from the standpoint of nomenclature and distribution the revised edition reflects much more of our present knowledge, while the technical descriptions and the miscellaneous notes by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and others remain unchanged.

In view of the extensive popular use of the book it is to be regretted that the publishers could not concede to Mrs. Bailey a

complete revision of the book, such as she desired. Certain shortcomings, which could not be foreseen when the work was first published, make parts of the original text difficult for the average student to use. However, a thorough revision is to be expected within the next few years, and until then the present edition, as with previous ones, will very effectively fill the need for authoritative information concerning bird life in western North America.—TRACY I. STORER.

ALASKAN BIRD-LIFE | as | Depicted by Many Writers | Edited by | ERNEST INGERSOLL | — | Seven Plates in Colors and Other Illustrations. | — | Published by the | National Association of Audubon Societies | New York, 1914 [our copy received November 27, 1914]; 72 pp., 7 col. pls., 5 hftt., 1 map. (To be purchased for \$1.00 at the Office of the Audubon Societies, New York City.)

A splendid idea has here been put into execution—that of making available throughout the schools of a given district a popular account of its birds. No less than 8000 copies of this little book are to be distributed to the school children of Alaska. This benefaction, as we are told in February, 1915, number of *Bird-Lore*, is made possible through private gift for the purpose.

The text consists chiefly of quotations and direct contributions from several leading students of Alaskan bird-life, and insofar as these contributed accounts are rendered verbatim, no criticism can be offered. By far the more important of these contributions come from the pen of our foremost Alaskan authority, E. W. Nelson. His new writings here published are no less virile than those of his Alaskan "Report" of thirty years ago. The colored plates, chiefly by Brooks, are further features of great merit. Let it be understood that, even with the unfavorable comments to follow, the object and, in the main, the execution of this booklet deserve the warmest commendation. It is all the more a pity that a high standard could not have been secured on all of its pages.

Although we are told in the Introduction that "the greatest care has been taken as to accuracy", no less than thirty more or less serious mistakes offend the eye of the reader on the first twenty-five pages. It is only fair to the various contributors to state that these twenty-five pages of matter are chiefly the compilation of the editor of "Alaskan Bird-Life", who thus shows scientific unfitness for the service rendered.

As illustrative of the kinds of errors in evidence, we may point out the following (italics ours): "Among those [of the auk family] breeding in crowded colonies south of the Aleutian islands are the ... crested auklets, marbled, ancient, and Kittlitz's murrelets, ... and the black guillemots"—

erroneous in at least four respects. "The pigeon ... auklets appear [in southeastern Alaska] only as *migrants in winter*"—what does it mean! "White-breasted" cormorants and "Gambel's whitethroat"—what are they? "The only game-bird of the [south-coast district of Alaska] ... is the *white-tailed ptarmigan* ...". "Of the owls, the short-eared finds excellent nesting-places in the *thick woods* ...". "...Both varieties of the Canada or spruce grouse, or fool-hen, resort in summer to breeding-places all over the interior ..."—than which a more foolish statement could hardly be constructed! The above-quoted, and other statements, are inconsistent with many of the best-known facts in Alaskan ornithology.

It does seem to us that when an organization of the standing and financial resources of the National Association of Audubon Societies essays to engage in instructing the youth of the land with "accuracy", better results than parts of those here presented might have been secured. It is a reflection upon the standing of ornithology and ornithologists in America when presumably representative work is put out in this faulty manner—and for the worthy purpose of popular education.—J. GRINNELL.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION. By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY (Yale University Press, New Haven, November, 1914, pp. vi+240, 13 pls.).

That noted champion of wild life conservation, W. T. Hornaday, has just contributed another valuable work to the cause. The book is the result of a series of lectures dealing with wild life conservation as given before the Yale Forestry School. The author says: "The publication of this volume by the University Press may well be accepted as a contribution to a cause. It is hoped by those who have made possible this lecture course and this volume that this presentation may arouse other educators in our great institutions of learning to take up their shares of the common burden of conserving our wild life from the destructive forces that so long have been bearing very heavily upon it."

In his introduction Dr. Hornaday scores University educators for training a grand army of embryologists and morphologists and allowing the annihilation of the species that our zoologists are studying. He asks: "Which is the more important: the saving of the pinnated grouse from extermination, or studying the embryology of a clutch of grouse eggs?"

The book is divided into five chapters, as follows: "The Extinction and Preservation of Wild Life," "The Economic Value of Our Birds," "The Legitimate Use of Game Birds and Mammals," "Animal Pests and their Rational Treatment," and "The Duty and Power of the Citizen in Wild Life Protection." In addition a chapter on "Private

Game Preserves as Factors in Conservation" by Frederick C. Walcott is given, and the book concludes with a bibliography of the more recent works on wild birds with special reference to game preserves and the protection and propagation of game. A number of very telling pictures depicting the slaughter of game and also a number illustrating protection are used as illustrations.

The most pertinent sentences and paragraphs are placed in italics. Most of these expressions are in Dr. Hornaday's positive style. They are expressed in such a way as to make them appear immutable laws. For example, here are some of them: "No one thanks an ancestor who hands over to him only desolation, ugliness and poverty"; "a fauna once destroyed cannot be brought back"; "every wild species of bird or mammal quickly recognizes protection, and takes advantage of it to the utmost"; "if our quail and grouse are decently treated, and sensibly protected, they will come back so rapidly and so thoroughly that we will not need to look abroad for substitutes." We are glad to see a growing sentiment in favor of this last maxim. Our own native game will always be of more value than introduced game.

The time is near at hand when every sportsman will echo the sentiment expressed in the following: "The outing in the open is the thing,—not the amount of bloodstained feathers and death in the game bag." This slogan should be conspicuously posted in every gun club lodge in the United States.

The chapter on "The Duty and Power of the Citizen" furnishes information as to "what the young conservationist can do when the mantle of leadership has fallen upon him." The following advice is given: "Do not propose any local legislation"; "a leader must be willing to sacrifice his personal convenience, the most of his pleasures, and keep at his work when his friends are asleep or at the theater"; "campaigns for wild life conservation should attack educated classes", for "the greatest factor in reforming the wild life situation is education, for it is the educated people who educate their legislators into the making of better laws and providing means for their enforcement."

Mr. Walcott's chapter on "Private Game Preserves" deals largely with successful methods of propagating game and the success attendant upon careful protection. He also suggests the aviary as an important adjunct to the education of the public.

"Our Vanishing Wild Life", and this